

MURPHY WILL SAY WHO THE MAN MUST BE

Strong Pressure Being Used to Induce Him to Throw Down Hearst.

REFUSAL OF HIGGINS WILL HELP HEARST

Positive Declaration of Present Governor That He Will Not Accept Another Nomination Thought to Be Helpful to the Editor Candidate.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BUFFALO, N. Y., September 24.—William R. Hearst stands smaller chance of being nominated for Governor tonight than he did yesterday, and Charles F. Murphy is still in thorough control of the situation.

Tammany and up-State leaders are exerting every influence to force Murphy to throw down Hearst, the only man who has developed strength in the convention. The other candidates have failed except in an artificial way to produce figures which would equal results in the convention.

The Ryan-Bedford-Stedman faction of the Democratic party was holding every influence known to political convention to bear upon Murphy tonight to force him to throw down Hearst and declare for another candidate.

William J. Higgins, who claims to have the closest ear of Murphy, declared tonight that Hearst would be the nominee of the Democratic convention. The headquarters of Mayor McCallahan and District Attorney Jerome at the Strand Hotel, present an attitude of gloom. McCallahan is still hoping that something will develop in the convention which will be of credit to his political career.

Higgins' Refusal Helps Hearst.
The news from Saratoga that Governor Higgins was not to be a candidate for re-nomination, rather helped the chances of Hearst. It is well recognized by every Democrat in Buffalo that it is a case of win with Hearst, or lose with any other candidate. Even the delegates who are advocating the Hearst candidacy do not believe in the man. The Democratic party has lost for sixteen years, and it faces another losing campaign, unless Hearst is the candidate. The office-holding class, led by William J. Higgins, wants Hearst.

It had been framed up that Mayor James N. Adams, at Buffalo, was to be the compromise candidate of the convention. National Committee Chairman Norman E. Mark understood that he was to break away from Hearst, but he was not let in on the Adams candidacy. The result was that he declared for Adams before the psychological moment, and forced the dark horse upon the convention before the opportune moment.

All in Murphy's Hands.
The situation tonight is entirely in the hands of Murphy, with every indication that his notorious stubbornness will be overcome, that he will turn down Hearst, and that some other man, either Judge P. Murphy, the present Attorney General, or some other man, will be the candidate.

The platform will contain a declaration for Bryan, eliminating every reference to Federal or State ownership of railroads.

NIXON WILL PRESIDE OVER CONVENTION

Former Leader of Tammany Hail Chosen for Temporary Chairman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 24.—Lewis S. Nixon, of New York City, a former leader of Tammany Hall, was tonight chosen as temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention, the first session of which will be called to order here at noon tomorrow. Mr. Nixon is a delegate from the district of Charles F. Murphy, the present Attorney General of the Tammany organization.

The naming of Mr. Nixon as temporary chairman is regarded as clarifying the situation to some extent, though none of the factions will admit that his selection means even a temporary setback to his cause. The former Tammany leader is claimed by the advocates of William R. Hearst to be friendly to their candidate for the governorship.

The temporary chairman has, however, made no public declaration of his position.

Arrangements for the convention went forward rapidly today. The auditorium seats 6,000 persons. On the eve of the convention the various candidates who are in the race, and the representatives of those who are not here, marshaled in their forces about them and prepared for what is expected to be the liveliest and most interesting convention the Democratic party has ever held in this State.

The party leaders were still trying to fatten the strength of W. R. Hearst, in whose behalf a strong campaign organization is working. They are also endeavoring to secure a declaration from Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, whose refusal is expected to be held either immediately prior to the first session of the convention or just following it.

Tammany is not pledged to any candidate whatsoever," Murphy said, "and I want that understood. We are here to find out who the up-State people want, and whoever they decide upon is good enough for us, no matter whether it is Mr. Ryan, Mr. D.E. or anybody else. Tammany will follow, not lead."

Added significance was attached to this remark by the fact that it was uttered after Mr. Murphy had been in conference with a number of prominent men representing the various factions of the party. Former Mayor Osborne stated tonight that the Albany conference proposes to

SCENES IN ATLANTA STREETS WHERE RIOTS OCCURRED

ATLANTA CITY POST-OFFICE.

COLONEL ANDERSON, COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

THE PIEDMONT HOTEL.



COURTHOUSE AND PEACHTREE STREET.

PRYOR STREET AND KIMBALL HOUSE.

STENSLAND WILL IMPLICATE MANY

Chicago Bank President Arrives in New York From Morocco.

FATHER AND SON WEEP BITTERLY

Stensland Will Plead Guilty to Some of the Indictments After He Has Examined Them—He Will Also Implicate All Persons Who Should Be Indicted With Him.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Paul G. Stensland, of Chicago, bank president, who arrived from Tangier, Morocco, today, on the steamer Prince Adalbert, was brought to this city at 5 o'clock to-night from quarantine and locked up at police headquarters here. He will be taken to Chicago to-morrow morning.

Harry (son) Stensland, Stensland's attorney of Buffalo, who accompanied Stensland, stated tonight that the prisoner had made a confession to him while en route from Tangier.

Stensland, the banker's son, immediately informed a state court, in which he said that his father would plead guilty to certain of the indictments, charging violation of the Illinois State bank laws, after he had examined the indictments. He would not plead guilty to more than four hundred thousand dollars in the accounts of the bank his father would prove that Custer Haring was responsible for everything above that amount.

Stensland arrived in New York weak physically and showing much evidence of the strain which has attended his extraordinary flight through many countries, his desperate but ineffectual try for freedom from the West African coast, and his final capture by the Moroccan city of Tangier, from which place the United States authorities were permitted to remove him by the government of Morocco. There was an affecting meeting between father and son on board the big Catherine Morgan, which the prisoner boarded at Quarantine.

Stensland denies the report that he had to commit suicide while in Morocco. He says that a sudden fainting spell there was interpreted as an attempt at self-destruction by the Moroccan soldiers. The Prince Adalbert was several hours later than expected in arriving at quarantine, and it was 4:30 o'clock when the health officers boarded the steamer. At that time the decks of the Prince Adalbert were lined with passengers, prominent among them being State's Attorney Olsen and James Kealey, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, who went to Tangier with the State's attorney to bring Stensland back to America. The first seen of Stensland was when he waved his hand from a stateroom window at his son.

Meeting With His Son.
No little excitement and commotion attended the departure of Stensland, together with State's Attorney Olsen and Mr. Kealey, from the steamer, a step which they were permitted to take at quarantine by special ruling of the authorities. All the language of the three men was transferred at the same time, and when he did so it was in tones so low that he could scarcely be heard.

Stensland was pale and seemed very weak as he passed slowly from the steamer to the tug and then into the cabin. Here he was formally placed under arrest by the New York detectives, and here also after a few moments he received his son. Both father and son were completely overcome, and made no effort to restrain their emotions. The older man wept quite unable to talk, and when he did so it was in tones so low that he could scarcely be heard.

Will Plead Guilty.
Just before the boat reached the city, the younger Stensland gave out a statement in behalf of his father.

"He wants it understood," said the son, "that his heart goes out first of all to the detectives, and, secondly, to his own family."

"He was treated with extraordinary good-will and kindness by Mr. Olsen and Mr. Kealey, and he is willing to add to their advice absolutely. My father will examine the indictments which have been returned against him, and he will plead guilty to such of them as he thinks he should plead guilty. Moreover, he

OUR UNIFORM IS BADGE OF HONOR

Courts to Determine Whether Soldiers May Be Excluded From Public Places.

THE PRESIDENT CONTRIBUTES

Executive Also Writes Letter of Commendation to Rear-Admiral Thomas.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., September 24.—President Roosevelt has contributed \$50 to be used by Rear-Admiral Thomas in a legal suit instituted recently at Newport, R. I., to determine whether or not a man be excluded from a public place of entertainment because he wears the uniform of the United States army or navy.

President Roosevelt to-day made public the following letter, which he has sent to Rear-Admiral Thomas:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1906.
"Dear Admiral Thomas:—I enclose \$50 to be used in that suit, which, thanks to you, has been so wisely undertaken, to test the legality of excluding any man from any public place of entertainment because he wears the United States uniform."

"I feel that it is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor, in every shape and way to make it plain that he regards the uniform of the United States Army and Navy just as much when worn by an enlisted man as when worn by an officer as a badge of honor, and therefore, enjoying the respect to honor as long as he behaves decently. There is no fair body of men in all our country than the enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States, and I cannot sufficiently express my indignation and contempt for any man who treats this uniform with the respect to which it is entitled."

"If a man misbehaves himself, then, no matter what uniform he wears, he should be dealt with accordingly, but the fact of wearing of the United States uniform should be accepted as presumptive evidence that the man who wears it is all right, any discrimination against the uniform, as such, is more than presumptive evidence that the man thus discriminated is all wrong."

"Sincerely yours,
"Signed THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
Rear Admiral Thomas is reported to be paying half the expenses of a suit for \$50 damages, brought by Chief Yeoman, P. J. Ruess, against the Newport Amusement Company, of Newport, on the ground that he was excluded from a dance hall while in uniform. Ruess is on duty at the Naval Training Station at Newport. The suit will not be tried until October 24, or later.

Mr. O. H. Russell promptly replied,

GET NEARLY ALL THEY ASKED FOR

Insurgents and Peace Commissioners Said to Have Reached an Agreement.

TAFT DECLINES TO CONFIRM

But the Revolutionary Representatives Declare Peace Plans Are Decided.

HAVANA, September 24.—It was rumored late this afternoon that the government and the moderates had tacitly decided to concede practically everything to the Liberals and rebels.

HAVANA, September 24.—Victory for the Liberals, or revolutionary party, seems certain tonight at the conclusion of a long conference between a committee of the insurgents of eight members and the American peace commissioners. The insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between them and Secretaries Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace plans to-morrow. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

Secretary Taft said he could give no details of what transpired at the conference for the reason that it was now necessary to treat with the government and the American peace commissioners. The insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between them and Secretaries Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace plans to-morrow. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

Secretary Taft said he could give no details of what transpired at the conference for the reason that it was now necessary to treat with the government and the American peace commissioners. The insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between them and Secretaries Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace plans to-morrow. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

Secretary Taft said he could give no details of what transpired at the conference for the reason that it was now necessary to treat with the government and the American peace commissioners. The insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between them and Secretaries Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace plans to-morrow. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

Secretary Taft said he could give no details of what transpired at the conference for the reason that it was now necessary to treat with the government and the American peace commissioners. The insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between them and Secretaries Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace plans to-morrow. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

Secretary Taft said he could give no details of what transpired at the conference for the reason that it was now necessary to treat with the government and the American peace commissioners. The insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between them and Secretaries Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace plans to-morrow. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

NEGRO UNLOADED BY REPUBLICANS

Party in Richmond is Dominated by the Lily White Element of It.

NEGROES PROTEST IN VAIN

Dominant or Official Faction Ignore Brother in Black and Send White Delegations.

The Republican party of the city of Richmond last night parted company with the negro in the city convention, called to name delegates to the congressional convention in Manchester to-day. For the first time in recent years, certainly, the man in black was practically ignored in the distribution of delegates' seats, and in the selection of the new city committee.

Several oratorical representatives of the race protested loudly and persistently against the procedure of the majority or white element of the meeting. It was a characteristic Republican move, save that it was perhaps a bit tamer than some in recent years. The number of protestants was small, but they made up in vocal power what they lacked in numbers, and went down to defeat only after exhausting every effort to delay if not to defeat the plans of the dominant element. There were many negroes at the meeting, but the majority of them sat quietly and did not participate perceptibly in the meeting or in the protests of the speaking representatives of their race.

After the usual preliminaries the convention adopted a resolution naming a committee of five to recommend seven delegates and the same number of alternates to the district convention and also a city committee.

That committee, through the chairman, John M. Ryall, reported six white delegates and one negro delegate, six white alternates and one negro. The City Committee, as adopted by the meeting, is a solid white body, not a negro being selected.

The "lily white" element had evidently had their plans to capture the organization, and as quietly as possible, unload the negro element. They succeeded more easily and completely than the most sanguine had dared to hope, and were as jubilant over the result as the defeated were depressed and indignant.

Mr. Drew in the Chair.
The convention was called to order by retiring City Chairman J. M. Elliott, who made an introductory speech, in which he reaffirmed his Republicanism and declared that he was "no white lily or black lily." As he concluded Mr. Elliott introduced the temporary chairman, but not receding his name, asked: "Who is it, Mr. Russell?"

CHILDRESS IS ALLOWED BAIL

Henderson's Assailant Allowed to Leave Jail for Sum of Five Hundred Dollars.

PROSECUTION NOT YET READY

Hearing Before Judge Witt for Bail Favors Self-Defense. It Was Short.

J. Frank Childress, the self-confessed assailant of C. C. Henderson, was given a hearing before Judge Witt in the Hustings Court at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of getting some advance evidence in the case in order that bail might be fixed or refused him.

After half an hour's session his Honor suddenly interrupted Attorney Smith, who was speaking for the client, by fixing the prisoner's bail at \$500, which was promptly given by George L. Childress, the young man's father, and W. J. Doherty, of this city.

In the Police Court yesterday morning Justice Crutcher had informed that the Commonwealth as yet was not prepared to handle its case. On a motion for a continuance the first was docketed for Saturday.

The court refused to entertain a motion for bail, and Attorney Pollock and Smith then applied for a hearing before Judge Witt, and the time was fixed for the afternoon.

Coroner's Testimony.
George Taylor was the first to take the witness stand. He told of the two slight scratches above the nose and right ear, which he found at Henderson's headquarters, and which might have been caused by the fireman. Assuming that is not the doctor accounted for the rash scratches in the rear of Henderson's head as caused by striking the pavement. If the death blow was caused by a stick, the wound would have to be associated with that received by the fall to the pavement.

When questioned by Attorney Pollock, Dr. Taylor said the extent of the injuries could be accounted for by Henderson's abnormality, his skull and his advanced age. Henderson was five feet ten inches high, weighed about 150 pounds, and was strongly built. Attorney Pollock asked if a blow from a man's fist could have caused the fracture, especially to one of Henderson's fingers.

Childress was asked to stand up, and the witness said he thought not.

Saw the Fight.
Willie Gomez, colored, was next called. He stated he was standing at the Klondike bar door when Childress attempted to leave the alley, and Henderson

NEGROES FIRE UPON POLICE FROM AMBUSH

One Officer Killed, Another Fatally Wounded and Three Missing.

THE FIRE OF POLICE KILLS MANY NEGROES

The Number Not Known, But at Least Six Bodies Reported Left on the Ground.

ATLANTA TROUBLE DUE TO LAXITY OF LAW

Failure to Punish Negroes Who Had Assaulted White Women, and the Increasing Frequency of Such Crimes, Drove the People to Desperation.

ATLANTA, GA., September 24.—Reports of slaughter in various parts of Atlanta since nightfall after the most careful investigation possible at this time have resolved themselves down to one fight between a number of policemen and deputies and an unknown number of negroes.

In the fight, which took place in South Atlanta, about three miles from the city's center, and in the vicinity of Clark University, a negro institution, County Policeman James A. Heard was killed, four other officers were wounded and three policemen were missing at last report.

The number of negroes dead is not known—possibly it never will be known—but the officers in the darkness claim to have counted from six to fifteen dead or dying negroes on the ground. The excitement of the fight and the darkness of the night made the counting uncertain.

NEGROES IN AMBUSH

FIRE UPON THE POLICE.

County Policeman Heard, with ten other officers and ten citizens sworn in as deputies, learning that negroes were gathering went to disperse them. As they approached McDonough Avenue an unknown number of negroes, hidden behind fences and under houses, fired a volley. Policeman Heard fell dead. Policeman Frank Jordan, himself wounded in the head, using the dead body of Heard as a shelter, emptied three rounds into the negroes, apparently avenging the cold-blooded assassination.

The other casualties were Policeman Odum, wounded in head; Policeman A. C. Eubanks, wounded in leg; Ernest Smith, a citizen, shot in hip. Three policemen are reported missing.

The report of a general fight and two killed at Howell's Station is declared by military headquarters to be false. Other reports of trouble to-night are equally unfounded, according to latest information from the alleged seat of battle.

TWO SEVERELY BEATEN:

A LADY DROPS DEAD.

Following the killing of Policeman Heard in South Atlanta to-night the force which accompanied him and were not disabled in the fight pursued the negroes. They captured ten of the attacking party; four escaped, six were put aboard a street car under the guard of the police and deputies and were started for the county jail in the center of town.

As the car approached 491 Crew Street, a waiting mob stopped the car. Two of the prisoners, Sam McSaunders and Wiley Brooks, made a bold dash for liberty. The mob caught them in the front yard of the home occupied at the above number by Mrs. R. C. Thompson, a highly respected white woman. The negroes were cut and beaten and left for dead.

Mrs. Thompson, watching the exciting scene from the porch of her home, dropped dead from heart disease. The police succeeded in locking up the other four negroes in the county jail. Later it was discovered that McSaunders and Brooks were not dead. They were brought to the city and are now reported to be dying.

THE TROUBLE DUE TO LAXITY OF LAW

Criminals Not Punished, and Dives in Which Worthless Negroes Loafed Allowed to Exist.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ATLANTA, GA., September 24.—The cause of the outbreak in Atlanta is the cause as in many other places. One story after another had been placed on the streets and the back was broken at last.

Assault after assault, and attempt after attempt, and no punishment either by law or by the routine of the courts had made Atlanta desperate. Finally on Saturday night there came the climax, when in rapid succession four attempts were reported. Extra after extra inflamed the crowd, and when news of